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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. NO. 309.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**"European Goods."**
A fine assortment of drugs, chemicals, perfumery and toilet goods just received at Chas. Abel & Co.'s, 172 Wylie street.

**Wheeler & Wilson**
Is warranted three years—will last fifty. ws

**Without a Superior.**
Ease as well as certainty in the performance of every variety of work in the range of elegant or plain sewing is the one thing desirable in a sewing machine. Without this combination no machine can be said to be perfect. This is the happy combination that renders the Elliptic Sewing Machine popular wherever it has been tested. It is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most desirable machines ever invented—is not liable to get out of order, and will accomplish anything in the entire range of domestic or mercantile work. The agency of the Elliptic is at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second floor, where parties interested can examine the machine and see it in operation.

**School Books**
At Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Magazines for September at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. New books received daily at Pittock's. Reason Why Series at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Seventy-five cents will buy a good $2 50, $2 00 or $1 50 book, at Pittock's. School books at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Pocket books at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Initial paper at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Base ball goods at Pittock's. Humboldt flags for the centenary, at Pittock's. School books at Pittock's.

**Get the Wheeler & Wilson,**
On the lease plan at $10 per month. ws

**So Runs the World Away.**
"Undoubted" is the motto of stock of pure drugs, new chemicals, perfumery, pomades, soaps, cosmetics and toilet goods of every description; also, the best quality of sponges, chamois, bath and hair brushes, Turkish towels, etc., etc., together with a very superior quality of liquors. All goods as represented and at lowest price. Don't forget that place, "New store" of R. M. Snodgrass, now only at Federal and Robinson streets, formerly Federal and Lacock streets.

**Wheeler & Wilson**
Has the lead. ws

**If Your Hair is Coming Out,**
Or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature. ytths

**No Extra Attachments**
Needed with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. ws

**Beware of Imitations.**
Go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, where you are sure to get the genuine preparation for less money than elsewhere in the city.

**No Trouble to Show Machines,**
Examine the Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing any other. ws

**Ask Your Druggist for Henderson's Carminative.**
And you will get a remedy for Dysentery, Cramp and Cholera Morbus that can be relied on. The bottle is well corked and keeps all its merits. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 286 Liberty street. TTHS

**The Wheeler & Wilson Machine**
Is complete when you buy it. ws

**Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,**
Near Albany, will reopen for its Fall term, Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTHS

**Sales of Wheeler & Wilson**
From Pittsburgh office exceed all other machines combined. ws

**A Good Investment.**
Fifty cents invested in a bottle of Henderson's Carminative will purchase the remedy so successfully used last season by so many families for the cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Cramp in Stomach or Bowels. Try it. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 286 Liberty street. Sold by all druggists. TTHS

**Wheeler & Wilson's**
Sales from Pittsburgh office for 1868 lead all competitors $7,000. ws

**Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.**
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

**Men's Furnishing Goods**
At D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair street.

The Daily Commercial.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

A locomotive on the Erie Railroad near Port Jervis, exploded her boiler Thursday evening, killing the engineer, fireman, flagman and a brakeman. The engine was blown to pieces, the engineer's body has not yet been found. The other bodies were taken to Port Jervis.

Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific, and Colonel Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, arrived at Omaha on Thursday, and were to start West yesterday. They will probably settle a final date for the two roads before returning.

Various delegates of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows united at Omaha on Thursday, and had a reception and banquet tendered them by the Omaha lodges. The affair was very brilliant, over two hundred delegates were in attendance from the various States represented. The party left for San Francisco yesterday morning.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, in reply to an invitation from Colonel Blanton Duncan, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation for the Southern Commercial Convention, states that he is reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure he proposed, as it will be quite impossible for him to come West during October. He offers his good wishes for the success of the Convention in every respect, and trusts its deliberations will tend to promote the material interests of the South and West, and to increase throughout our borders, the love for our common Union.

General G. B. McClellan received quite an ovation in Portland, Me., on Thursday. The horse McClellan was beaten in two straight heats at the races in the same city on the same day.

A series of highway robberies have been perpetrated of late between Salt Lake and Helena, Montana. Some $40,000 were taken from a coach and passengers about a week ago. The robbers were followed, one of them killed, one badly wounded, and a portion of the treasure recovered. One of the pursuers was wounded.

Mr. Archibald was on Thursday elected to represent the county of Colchester, N. S., in the Dominion Parliament. The result of this election gives great satisfaction to the Unionists, and proportionate dissatisfaction to the repealers.

The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia has voted $2,000, and Geo. W. Childs has given $1,000 for the relief of the Avondale sufferers.

The American Protestant Association made an imposing procession in Philadelphia yesterday, turning out nearly fifty lodges.

The Litchfield, Connecticut, *Enquirer* states on authority of a private letter that an attempt was made to assassinate Hon. H. G. Hollister, Minister to Hayti, at his residence in Port Au Prince. The rebels have threatened his life before, the letter states, and threats have also been made against Mr. Bassett, Report says Mr. Hollister's wound is not fatal, but he lost a good deal of blood.

The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia have called a State Convention to meet at Richmond on the 21th of November.

Portions of the aqueducts in the Genesee Valley Canal at Portage and Oneida, N. Y., caved in Thursday.

Wallace Mygatt's warehouse at Kenosha, Wisconsin, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, with its contents. Two freight cars were burned. Loss ten thousand dollars; partially insured.

The grand jury at Milwaukee have found nine indictments against Adams, the forger. He attempted to escape on Thursday evening, but was recaptured. The trial comes off at the next term of the court, and will develope some strange mercantile transactions.

The steam planing mill and blind factory of Roberts, Dunn & Co., at Monmouth, Illinois, was burned yesterday morning Loss $25,000; no insurance.

Four men engaged in tearing down an old building at Ogden mansion, in Sparta township, near Hinton, New Jersey, were killed Thursday forenoon by its premature fall, which buried them in the ruins. They all leave large families.

Charles H. Wright, etty editor of the Chicago *Times*, died yesterday of heart disease. His death was instantaneous, without a moment's warning. He had risen from his bed, and while dressing himself fell to the floor and expired. He was but thirty years of age, but was a veteran journalist, having commenced his career in 1858. He was connected at different times with the Milwaukee *News*, Chicago *Morning Post*, Peoria *Mail*, Chicago *Republican*, and last on the Chicago *Times*. Mr. Wright was a gentleman highly esteemed in every relation of life.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions of condolence with the sufferers by the Avondale mine disaster, and, what was more to the point, voted $500 for their relief.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago was addressed yesterday by Mrs. Roberts, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Bishop, of Minnesota, the latter in opposition to the right of suffrage for women; Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Mallory, of Indiana; Mr. S M. Booth, of Chicago, and others.

By the fall of a platform at the Hamilton county O., fair yesterday, four or five persons got broken arms or legs.

Petitions against the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools are being extensively signed in Cincinnati.

The Olympics of Pittsburgh, beat the Buckeyes of Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon, 25 to 24.

An amateur billiardist of Memphis, in a game yesterday, made a run of 2,031 points. The game was played on a carom table.

A fire yesterday morning in the drug store of Poore, Town & Co., India street, Boston, damaged the property $15,000; insured.

Repairs on the Coliseum, Boston, are commenced, and it will be in readiness for the grand concerts proposed for October.

The defalcation of D. E. Sanders, formerly teller of the North National Bank of Boston, it is said amounts to $90,000 above his securities. The money was lost in stock speculations. Saunders remains in the city, apparently resolved to accept the consequence.

WASHINGTON, September 12.
APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed James M. Cole Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island.

GEN. SHERMAN
Was yesterday commissioned Secretary of War *pro tempore*.

PERSONAL.

Vice Admiral Fortier returned to Washington to-day.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending on the 4th inst. were $1,452,763.

RETRENCHMENT.

The warrant books of the Treasury Department show that, notwithstanding the claims of the Government for the fiscal year just ended were less than $585,000,000, as against $1,070,000,000 for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862. The actual expenses of the military branch of the War Department during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30th last, were $270,000,000, while for that year they were not quite $80,500,000. The Navy Department expenditures for the year ending June, 1869, were over thirty millions, while for the last fiscal year they have reached only about twenty-three and a half millions. The expenses of the Treasury Department proper were increased nine millions, while those of the Interior Department have gone up from twenty-eight millions to thirty-six millions. The above exhibit will be made in the forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE HUDSON BAY OREGON CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1865, for the settlement of the various claims growing out of Oregon land treaty, have been in session some time in this city deliberating on the claims presented to them, which claims amounted to $4,300,000 for the Puget Sound Bay Company, and $1,188,000 in gold for the Puget Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson Bay Company of $450,000, and of the Puget Sound Company of $300,000. It is considered satisfactory to find that in so complicated and so long continued a national dispute, the Commissioners of the two Governments have been able to accord an opinion. The Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Company are required by the award to release to the United States all the property claims belonging to them in Oregon and Washington, which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. RAWLINS.

Mrs. General Rawlins, accompanied by her parents, the three children of her deceased husband, General Rufus Ingalls and others, left here to-day for New York.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $636,485.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Information is given by Colonel T. M. Dayton, Secretary of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, that General Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, has accepted the invitation to deliver an address to the society at its next annual meeting, November fourteenth, at Louisville. The selection of General Noyes was made by the late General Rawlins, President of the Society. General Noyes was a distinguished officer of the army, and lost a leg in the service.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

A large meeting was held to-night for the purpose of considering the subject of holding an international exposition in Washington in 1871. A number of the principal business men of the city were present. It was remarked that such an exposition would do more than anything else to silence the cry for the removal of the national capital, apart from its world wide importance. The sanction of Congress and the Executive Departments was deemed essential to its success, and there were suggestions made with that object. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of fifty gentlemen to co-operate with a similar committee recently appointed at the City Hall meeting on the same subject.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### How the Chicago Gaugers Operate.

**Making Money from "Proof" Receipts—The Removal of Postmaster Speed—A Compromise Refused—The Income Tax of the Shaker Community—The Revenue Marine—The Byron Scandal—The Spanish Gunboats Turned Over to the Navy.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1869.

**How Whisky Gaugers Make it Pay.**

Supervisor Bloomfield, of Illinois, who visited Chicago on the first of September to investigate the affairs of gaugers in the First District, makes a full report to Commissioner Delano under date of the 6th inst. He found that the gaugers were in the habit of carrying two to four casks, holding several gallons each, under the seat of their buggies, and when called upon to inspect fifty to one hundred barrels of wines they would draw them off from the cistern, roll them into warehouse in rows, draw the bungs, find the wine gallons of each, and then take a "thief," or "proof," glass, taking about a pint from each package, which they emptied into a large can or bucket. They then would take a "proof" of wine in each bucket and make every package in the whole lot the same. The wines they took they called "proof," which they emptied into their cans carried in their buggies, and delivered them to the rectifiers, and when they amounted to a barrel they received the money for it at the market price. Dr. F. M. Lamphen had sold to one rectifier 164 wine gallons, amounting to 243 proof gallons, in the month of August. Assessor Shad found out how affairs were going on, and assessed the gaugers as liquor dealers. In some cases where there was not "proof" enough to fill the cans the gaugers had filled the barrels from the cisterns. The distillers had protested against the thing, but Dr. Lamphen boasted of his relationship as sufficient protection. Supervisor Bloomfield compelled him to resign in spite of the urgent request of Orville H. Grant to have him retained, but thinks that for political reasons it will not be prudent to prosecute the cases. The Supervisor reports that the Chicago gaugers are fair in all of these transactions, but that Orville Grant and friends procured them to be suppressed by payment of one hundred dollars. Commissioner Delano has approved the course of Supervisor Bloomfield, and recommends summary measures in all such cases in the future.

**The Postmaster General to-day suspended**
the commission of Col. Jesse Bayless, Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., until the matter can be more fully considered. The record shows that the President designated Bayless as Postmaster in the place of Dr. Speed, suspended, on the 1st inst. The paper filed against Speed is a list of all his employees, showing that seventeen voted for Seymour and Blair, fourteen for Grant and Colfax, while twelve did not vote The case for Colonel Bayless was managed here by E. D. Kennedy, and the papers were filed by him. The principal signers were Geo. D. Prentice, G. D. Blaky, D. W. Looney, Alex. Dewall, Sr., Jas. Harrison, Chesterfield, P. Colyphant, Moses Bennett, W. R. Harvey, S. L. Adams, Leslie Combs, W. E. Riley, Blackmore Doockwell, and Mills, Overall, Morton & Co., C. C. Hahn, C. C. Bliss, Councilman Long, J. W. Belshack, Geo. W. Johnston, W. O. Conder, S. S. English, B. F. D. Fitch, C. N. Warren, Thos. W. Gibson, G. A. Marshall, S. B. Todd, John R. Chambers, R. Mallory, H. Lincoln, Gen. Barbridge, Geo. D. Blake, of Greencastle, Ind., H. R. Hubbard, Comptroller of Currency, J. F. Irwin, Norton Bitts, and twenty or thirty others of less note.

**Compromise Refused.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has refused the proposition of David Gibson, of Cincinnati, to compromise the case before that Department for fifty thousand dollars.

**The Shakers' Income Tax.**

Gen. Durbin Ward has been employed as attorney to represent all the Shaker communities in the country to argue their case before Commissioner Delano upon his ruling that in making income returns each society is to be treated as one person, and only allowed the single exemption of one thousand dollars. The claim of the Shakers is that a fair construction of the law would allow one thousand dollars exemption for every five individuals, five being generally considered an average number of a family, so that they should not be taxed disproportionately. Four hundred are assigned at length by Gen. Ward before the Commissioner to-day.

**Supervisor Mallett**
Left to-day for California. He will stop in Chicago to inspect the Marine Hospital and at Omaha to select a site for a Custom House.

**The Revenue Marine.**

The Commissioner of Revenue Marine has returned after inspecting the revenue cutters at Oswego, Ogdensburg and Milwaukee. His report will be ready on the 15th of October, when the examination for officers of the revenue marine will begin.

**The Byron Scandal.**

A Boston correspondent, referring to the report that Mrs. Stowe is to have an article in the *Atlantic* on the Byron matter, says: "I have good authority for saying that nothing further in relation to the Byron scandal will appear in that magazine. Mrs. Stowe, however, will, without doubt, give the public an opportunity to read an explanatory and corroborative article through some other medium."

**The Late Secretary Rawlins,**

Fish Mills succeeded to-day, as the vault in the cemetery, in taking a good plaster cast of the features of the late General Rawlins, from which a bust of the deceased will be prepared.

**The Spanish Gunboats,**

Now building near New York, have been turned over by the State Department to the supervision of the Navy Department, and they are now daily visited by a Government officer. So soon as the first one is ready to sail it will be taken to the Brooklyn yard by our authorities.

**Chief of Correspondence.**

W. D. Gallagher, of Louisville, from this date takes charge of the desk of correspondence in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The position was urged upon him some time since, but not accepted till the present week.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

**The Cotton Supply—Letter from John Bright—Excitement Over the Byron Scandal Unabated—Articles from the London Press—A Card from Mr. Wentworth—The Turco-Persian Boundary Question Settled—Cereal Crops in Russia Abundant—The Pope Preparing to Convert Africa—London to Have a Jubilee Concert—The Rebellion in New Zealand Increasing—Napoleon's Condition Satisfactory—Statistical Congress at The Hague—The Cuban Question Discussed by the London Press—Disturbances in Madrid Quelled.**

**Jubilee Concert.**

LONDON, September 10.—Efforts are being made to repeat the Boston Jubilee at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

**The Rebellion in New Zealand.**

Australian advices state that the rebellion in New Zealand is increasing, creating great alarm among the people.

**Good Crops in Russia.**

The cereal crops of Russia are good, except in the northern provinces, where the yield is only half an average.

**Napoleon Entirely Recovered.**

PARIS, September 10.—Official papers say the Emperor has entirely recovered.

**The Turco-Persian Boundary Question Settled.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10.—The frontier question between Turkey and Persia has been satisfactorily arranged. Formal ratifications will be exchanged by the two Governments as soon as possible.

**The Turco-Egyptian Matter.**

PARIS, September 10.—It is reported the Khedive of Egypt has submitted to the Sultan on all points except in the matter of the Budget loans. The great powers of Europe will bring a strong pressure to bear on the Sublime Porte against pushing matters to an extremity.

**An Effort to Convert Africa.**

LONDON, September 10.—The *Morning Post* says the Pope is about to make great efforts to convert the negroes of Africa. Two hundred of them are now studying for the priesthood.

**The Cuban Question.**

The *Times* has an article on the subject of Minister Sickles's note to the Spanish Government, in which it says: "It is undeniable that America contemplates the recognition of Cuba. While Spain has little to lose except the island, owing to the confusing prospect of the war, and the effects of delay on her commerce and finance, it admits she must consent to abandon Cuba.

The *Telegraph* has an article on the same subject. It says the American action with respect to Cuba is the same that England was then in Greece, though the causes are not precisely parallel, the Cuban insurrection is without strength, without a civil or military organization, and without an established government. If the Americans vindicate their action by the plea that Spain cannot remain indifferent to the struggles of a friendly people for freedom and independence, then England in 1861 acted in a manner the Americans now sanction. Looking at the matter in its broadest view, we shall scarcely be displeased to see America take a step which the practical world would regard as a conspicuous exculpation of England from responsibility to America.

The *Daily News*, in an article to-day on the Cuban question, says: The rumor is afloat that the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States found a powerful friend in the Spanish administration. It is difficult to believe that the rebellion is suppressed in Cuba, how a material change can be effected amid a defiant and subjugated population. If the rumors have any foundation, then considerations may possibly incline this powerful leader to listen favorably to an offer from the United States. Though his advocacy may obtain great force with the other members of the Government and the people, the interests of England and France in the West Indies are scarcely inferior to those of the United States, and they will have their say before the settlement can be regarded as final.

**The Late Rowing Match.**

The London *Times* to-day has an editorial on the result of the international rowing match. The writer asks if the admission of the coxswain does not counterbalance the weight in the boats. If not, the American system of rowing is best, and that the question was untried, but considers that the Harvards have no advantage over the Oxfords. With a coxswain they lost; in steering without one they would have lost more. He hopes if the return match is accepted, both crews will row in their own fashion. If that course had been followed in the late match it would have been quite as fair and more instructive. He considers it hard, however, to pick holes in a race so well contested, and so gallantly won.

**The Cotton Supply.**

QUEENSTOWN, September 10.—Thirteen Cuban prisoners recently confined at Fernando Po, and who made their escape, were landed at this port to-day.

**Meeting of Americans.**

LONDON, September 10.—A meeting of Americans was held at Langham Hotel, to-day, and resolutions unanimously adopted thanking Prince Napoleon for his recent speech, especially that passage in reference to the advantage of a democratic government in the United States.

**The Byron Scandal.**

The excitement in regard to the article by Mrs. Stowe, on the subject of Lord Byron has not abated. The newspapers still teem with correspondence on the subject. A letter in the *News* this morning says in no instance in history has anyone told a most unpalatable truth and repented of his handiwork. When the first flush of indignation subsides, all thank the author and publisher for telling the truth. Mrs. Stowe unveiled a secret formerly carefully guarded by a few, and restored virtue and vice to their proper place. In future it will be remembered that by her courage there is one less impostor in the world.

The *Athenæum*, believing in Mrs. Stowe's high principles, hopes for her denial of the receipt of a honorarium for the story. It is sure she holds with all moralists that gold unworthily earned leaves an indelible stain.

**Letter From Mr. Wentworth.**

Mr. Wentworth writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day, in regard to the matter of the Stowe-Byron scandal. He says Lady Byron's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation as grave as those made by Mrs. Stowe's story is inconsistant with Lady Byron's letters. Mr. Wentworth concludes his letter with the following words: "I cannot allow that Mrs. Stowe's statement is substantially correct."

**The Statistical Congress.**

THE HAGUE, September 10.—The Statistical Congress opened its sessions here. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, and the other deputies were received by the King.

**A Failure for Want of Funds.**

PARIS, September 10.—The Gontmeto Polar Expedition is unable to start for want of funds.

**Disturbances in Madrid Quelled.**

MADRID, September 10.—The disturbances have been quelled. The city and country are now tranquil.

**The Serrano Regency.**

The proposition for continuing the Regency of Marshal Serrano for three years longer is gaining ground.

**Napoleon's Condition Satisfactory.**

PARIS, September 10.—The official papers announce that the condition of the Emperor is satisfactory. He has asked the consent of his physicians to allow the cold open air. It is forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE HUDSON BAY OREGON CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1865, for the settlement of the various claims growing out of Oregon land treaty, have been in session some time in this city deliberating on the claims presented to them, which claims amounted to $4,300,000 for the Puget Sound Bay Company, and $1,188,000 in gold for the Puget Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson Bay Company of $450,000, and of the Puget Sound Company of $300,000. It is considered satisfactory to find that in so complicated and so long continued a national dispute, the Commissioners of the two Governments have been able to accord an opinion. The Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Company are required by the award to release to the United States all the property claims belonging to them in Oregon and Washington, which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

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system or his death, which, whenever it comes, must be a relief and benefit to the human race.

**Armagh Synod.**

ARMAGH, IRELAND, September 10.—The Armagh Synod was opened to-day, the Primate presiding. Bishop Trench's invitation to meet the Dublin Synod was accepted.

**New Steamers.**

The Lloyds are to build three steamers for the West India trade.

**Cable Denial.**

The rumors that negotiations are pending for the entrance of Bavaria and Baden into the North German Confederation are denied.

**The Weather.**

LONDON, September 10.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

QUEENSTOWN, September 10.—The steamer The Queen, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 10.—The steamship Silesia arrived this morning.

HAVRE, September 10.—The steamship Ville de Paris sailed for New York yesterday.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, September 10, Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞; on account 93. 5-20 bonds, at home, 88; 88; 87⅞; 87⅝; 10-40s, 75¾; 76⅛ at Frankfort, 86⅝. Erie, 23⅜; Illinois, 93⅝. French rentes 70 francs 15 centimes.

LONDON, September 10, Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account 93. 5 2⅜, '62s, 88⅛; '65s, old, 88; '65s, 87⅝; 10-40s, 76⅛; '62s at Frankfort, 86⅝. Stocks steady; Illinois 94; Eries firmer at 24⅜.

**Paris Bourse.**

PARIS, September 10.—Bourse excited and higher, closing firm at 70 francs 50 centimes.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 13¾d; Orleans 13⅞d; sales 5,000 bales.

California white wheat, 10s 2d; red western 9s 9½d@9s 10d. Western flour, 29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 6d.

Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 78s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 67s.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton—receipts for the week 72,000 bales; sales 50,000 bales, including 9,000 on speculation and 11,000 for export. Stock estimated at 449,000 bales, including 87,000 American; quantity afloat for Liverpool 70,000 bales, including 60,000 from America. Sales of cotton to-day 10,000 bales, closing firm and unchanged. Uplands 13¾d; uplands 13⅞d. Advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS.—Imports of wheat the last three days 60,000 quarters; including 30,000 American. Corn advanced to 28s for European. California wheat to arrive, 10s 2d. Western 9s 9d@9s 10. Western flour 28s. Peas 45s.

Pefined petroleum 1s 6¼d; spirits 1s 6d; quiet and 78s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 67s; quiet and steady.

**London Produce Market.**

LONDON, Evening, September 10.—Tallow, 46s Sperm oil, 85s. Sugar 42s 6d; 6d; afloat easier. Whale oil 53½.

Petroleum at Antwerp 45¼ francs.

LONDON, September 10.—Sugar 42s 6d; afloat easier at 28. Refined Petroleum 10s 6¼d.

Linseed oil, at spot 39s; afloat 39s.

Cotton at Havre on spot 158 francs; afloat 159 francs.

**Havre Cotton Market.**

HAVRE, September 10.—Cotton 160 francs.

**Decrease in Bullion.**

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £500,000 this week. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 4,000,000 francs.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1869.
ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant arrived this morning, and is stopping at his brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin's, in Twenty-seventh street, where he will remain for two days. The President's family are with him.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

Nathan C. Kingsley, charged with defrauding the Internal Revenue, has been discharged by Commissioner Shields, the Government failing to make out their case. H. B. Matason, a former employee in the revenue office, charged with, officers, is charged with subscribing checks for $7,000 paid for internal revenue, sanction. Looking at the case fairly in its broadest view, we shall scarcely be displeased to see America take a step which the practical world would regard as a conspicuous exculpation of England from responsibility to America.

The *Daily News*, in an article to-day on the Cuban question, says: The rumor is afloat that the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States found a powerful friend in the Spanish administration. It is difficult to believe that the rebellion is suppressed in Cuba, how a material change can be effected amid a defiant and subjugated population. If the rumors have any foundation, then considerations may possibly incline this powerful leader to listen favorably to an offer from the United States. Though his advocacy may obtain great force with the other members of the Government and the people, the interests of England and France in the West Indies are scarcely inferior to those of the United States, and they will have their say before the settlement can be regarded as final.

**The Late Rowing Match.**

The London *Times* to-day has an editorial on the result of the international rowing match. The writer asks if the admission of the coxswain does not counterbalance the weight in the boats. If not, the American system of rowing is best, and that the question was untried, but considers that the Harvards have no advantage over the Oxfords. With a coxswain they lost; in steering without one they would have lost more. He hopes if the return match is accepted, both crews will row in their own fashion. If that course had been followed in the late match it would have been quite as fair and more instructive. He considers it hard, however, to pick holes in a race so well contested, and so gallantly won.

**The Cotton Supply.**

The *Times* has another article to-day on the cotton trade and supply. It says there was a time when intelligence of a good supply of cotton in the United States and Europe was a satisfactory assurance to the manufacturers and workmen of Lancashire. The sudden destruction of the old cotton trade has been attended with the destruction of the old conditions. Things are no longer as they were, though the cotton supply has come back again. Spindles and factories have been opened, some under the shelter of protection, and some in a more natural atmosphere. The more extensive demand for the raw material raises the price, and that rise supplies us of the condition essential to the superiority we once maintained.

**Immediate Completion of the Senatus Consultum Demanded.**

PARIS, September 10.—The *Opinione Nationale* demands the immediate completion of the *Senatus Consultum*. Fears are entertained of an early return of the Emperor's weakness, which fact makes it extremely important that the constitution of the government shall be well settled. Without this a revolution is certain in the event of a change of sovereign.

**Napoleon Visits Paris.**

PARIS, September 10, Evening.—The Emperor arrived in this city at five o'clock this evening. He visited the boulevards by the Rue de la Paix, and returned to St. Cloud by the Champs Elysees. The Empress accompanied him.

**Probable Effects of Napoleon's Death.**

LONDON, September 10.—The *Examiner* says: The prevailing question is not solicitude regarding Napoleon's health, but the consequences of the discontinuance of the despotism, which must occur by a change in the political

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## CUBA.

### The Battle Near Los Tunas.

**Valmaseda's Army Badly Whipped and Compelled to Retreat—The Captain General Afraid of the Volunteers—Rigid Censorship of the Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Letters from Cuba *via* Key West, received yesterday, give the following account of the battle near Los Tunas on the 16th inst. A reconnoitering party was sent out by Gen. Quesada, numbering 300 men. On the afternoon of the same day this force was attacked by largely superior numbers, but succeeded, with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded and missing, in regaining the main body.

The Commanding General immediately prepared for an attack, which did not take place until the 18th. On the morning of that day General Valmaseda was reported as approaching with a large force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and preparations were immediately made to receive him. Shortly after sunrise the Spanish force made their appearance, and immediately commenced the fight with artillery. The artillery made but little impression upon the Cuban army, when the infantry were brought up and a charge upon the Cuban position was ordered. The Cubans reserved their fire until the Spaniards came within range, when the order to fire was given, and it was so effective that the Spanish line was thrown into disorder and compelled to fall back under protection of the artillery. After some three hours the attack was renewed by Valmaseda's entire force, numbering, as reported by deserters, over 4,000 effective men, more than half regular troops. The Cuban force was about 1,500 strong, of whom 1,000 were well armed. The Spaniards lasted five hours, when Valmaseda was forced to fall back on his fortifications at Los Tunas. The loss of the Cubans in killed was twenty-five, among them several officers whose names are not given. Wounded severely, Gen. Quesada and seven slightly wounded, one hundred and fifty; missing, forty-seven; while that of the Spaniards reported is killed and wounded over six hundred. Two hundred of their dead and wounded were left on the field. There were nearly four hundred deserters and two hundred and seventy prisoners captured. The deserters report that Gen. Valmaseda had all his available forces in this engagement, and had thirty-two pieces of artillery of the most approved character, six of which were twenty-four-pounder rifled Parrot guns, with two regiments of cavalry and six brigades of infantry. The Cubans had only thirteen pieces of artillery of small caliber, with no effectively equipped cavalry.

The fight is regarded as the most important since the commencement of the revolution, causes great rejoicing in the Cuban camps, and has greatly encouraged the Island who sympathize with the movement.

A letter from Havana states that the Government exercises the most rigid surveillance over the telegraph and mails, so that nothing in regard to the effects of the late battle except accounts of military operations exceeding that furnished by the Government, keep private or public. Much distress through the hands of the Spanish officials. The same letter, dated 3d inst., says that there is in consternation dread of the volunteers, and fears they will arrive in force and seize the government and declare the island independent of Spain.

Gen. Lesca, who has been here for some time, is known to be in the interest of the volunteers. Outrages increase fearfully, and are of a character too revolting to be believed.

HAVANA, September 10.—A court martial is in session here that has already been engaged in trying Col. Udaita, who was Lieutenant Governor at the beginning of the rebellion. *La Prensa* thinks the fact of additional professors should be elected for this College. The Synod deferred final action on the alteration of the constitution as proposed yesterday, and it will now be brought before each congregation of the district for them to decide upon.

To-morrow is the last day of the Synod.

## TURF.

**The Fall Meeting at Lexington, Ky.**

LOUISVILLE, September 10.—There was great excitement to-day at the Lexington, Ky., races. The first dash of two miles, mile heats, was beautiful, and the track in good order, but not considered fast. Summary: Thomas's b. g. Herzog, by John Harper's ch. c. Exchange, 2. 2; Gen. A. Buford's b. c. Versailles, 3. 3; time 3:40½, 3:40¾. The second race, one mile dash, Gen. A. Buford and T. G. Bacon's b. c. Lynchburg against Dr. Harper's ch. c. Exchange, 2, Lyleton, 3. J. & R. W. Viley's b. c. by Australian, dam by Bob Johnson, 4; T. G. Thomas's Firefly, 5; time 1:48¾. In the pool selling Lynchburg was the favorite.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
UNIONTOWN, September 10, 1869.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. W. C. Wray, John Bishop and W. Shaw came up yesterday afternoon. The prisoners were arraigned under the indictment charging them with burglary.

The counsel for the prosecution are: J. M. Ogiener, District Attorney for this county, C. E. Boyle, John Collins and Wm. Bailey, Esq. For the defense, W. H. Playford, A. E. Wilson, A. W. Mines, and two gentlemen from your city, whose names I failed to get.

The whole of yesterday afternoon was consumed in taking the evidence of Henry Kurtz, Josiah Kurtz, Henry Shaw, Wm. Shaw and Ormsby O. Phillips. The evidence given by the above named was wholly of a circumstantial character. The whole forenoon to-day has been consumed in the examination of Jos. Robbins. It would be impossible for me to give you even a synopsis of the evidence, save to say that it is considered strong. There is no telling how long the trial will last, but from the progress already made I should judge it will continue all of the week and probably intrude on next week. The counsel for the defense, however, are confident of success.

The jury in the case of John Ritchie for the murder of James McLaughlin, this morning rendered a verdict of manslaughter. Considerable interest is manifested by the friends of the accused here. M.

## ARKANSAS.

**The Cherokee Election—Suicide of a Negro Boy—A Planter Assassinated.**

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The Van Buren, Arkansas, *Press* of the 31st, says that in the election of members of the Cherokee legislature on the 2d of August, the main issue was the indorsement of Col. Downing, chief of the police, who was elected in contumacy of Washington, the Ross party met with an overwhelming defeat, downing carrying six of nine districts. The Ross-Downing majority in both houses of the Legislature.

A dispatch of such great import, committed suicide in consequence of having broken a stone jug belonging to a colored family with whom he lived. To avoid punishment he jumped into the lake.

The same paper says that Capt. Napoleon, a planter living near Napoleon, Arkansas, was shot while sitting with his family in his house on Wednesday evening. The authorities are after Benj. Wing, who is sup

# The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.


OUR iron mills and factories, which have been idle for the past two months, have mostly resumed operations, and are now running full time. Stocks of all kinds of manufactured iron had become reduced, and it will require some weeks production to fill the orders now on hand. The advanced prices for iron and nails are firmly maintained, and as the fall trade promises to be very heavy, manufacturers are preparing for an active business.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR'S test oath opinion has had a happy effect in Virginia, all parties regarding it as a fortunate deliverance from a great difficulty. The era of good feeling seems to have been established, and the bush and the lamb manifest a decided disposition to lie down together. Judged by results, the management by the administration of the Virginia question, which appeared fast becoming unmanageable, shows a high order of practical statesmanship. It will reassure the country of the wisdom of the administration and the ability of General GRANT and his Cabinet to direct successfully the affairs of the nation and manage the most difficult questions.

AT a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Philadelphia on Tuesday, for the purpose of selecting election officers for October 12th, Alderman BILL MCMULLIN, ASA PACKER'S lieutenant, and chief of the "Bouncers and Killers" belonging to the "Moya" hose, desired the selection of a man for judge in the Fourth ward, other than the one chosen by the Board. Because of the failure of his motion to substitute a man who could be intimidated in place of the one who will fearlessly do his duty, MCMULLIN publicly and boastfully declared to his colleagues that there "would be club law there that day," and threatened riot and murder. "Forewarned is forearmed," and MCMULLIN and his bruisers shonld be looked after by the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia.

THE Republicans of Scott county, Iowa, are organizing a rebellion against the corrupt convention system of making nominations—an invention for cheating the people out of their preferences which has no equal. It is gratifying to know that the spirit of rebellion in regard to it prevails so extensively that we can safely count on the people refusing hereafter to support candidates ground out by this machine. In Chicago the rebellion is in full blast. They have a Court House clique—a close corporation set up to run the party. Such contrivances are not confined to Chicago, but are found in a great many places. In that city the Republicans propose to go to the root of the evil—precisely in what manner we are able to obtain no definite idea. What would do it would be a firm determination rigidly adhered to by all who are satisfied of the injustice and corruption of the convention and "marking" system, to reject utterly nominations ground out by it. Such conventions should have no further authority with Republicans, but they should be treated as outlawed shams, on a level with ballot-box stuffing and other organized frauds.

IN his very eloquent and telling speech, the other night, the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM made one statement concerning Mr. ASA PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, which was not strictly true; and in fairness a correction should be made. He said that Mr. PACKER, who is the reputed possessor of the considerable fortune of Twenty Millions, paid taxes to the amount of eight dollars and *five* cents. Although in our report we were able to print the amount correctly, to wit: Eight dollars and *ninety-five* cents, Mr. BINGHAM made it ninety cents too small. It is but just that Mr. PACKER should have credit to the full amount. That odd five cents clearly establishes Mr. PACKER'S conscientious desire to be particular—a good thing in a millionaire. Mr. BINGHAM is a gentleman who desires to go upon the record doing injustice to no man; in fact, he is about the last man to deny to Mr. PACKER a single cent, especially in a matter wherein Mr. PACKER himself has taken so much pains in making his tax return! It is hoped, therefore, that no one who heard Mr. BINGHAM will believe that he intended to misstate the amount of taxes paid by our twenty-millionaire candidate. The whole amount of taxes Mr. PACKER pays is *eight dollars and ninety-five cents*, not eight dollars and *five* cents, as Mr. BINGHAM erroneously stated.

### SPENDING UNWISELY.

It is by the employment of skilled labor in each special work, that the highest degree of success is attained in manufactures.

In private enterprises involving questions that can be solved by professional knowledge, that knowledge is always sought for and obtained. No merchant ever entrusts his law suits to his clerk or friend, who is not a lawyer; no railroad is ever built without an attempt to secure a competent engineer; no man builds a warehouse, or a mill, costing fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, without consulting an architect.

It is only in *public* business that these fundamental principles appear to be lost sight of and disregarded.

Our roads are superintended, not by a Civil Engineer or professional road maker, but by a farmer, a mechanic, or a politician. The consequence is, we pay out money enough but have no roads.

Our streets are located, not where sound engineering principles would dictate, but where somebody wants them.

Our water-works seem to be in danger of being definitely located, without any competent professional advice; without even the form of an examination by any competent authority, qualified by education and experience to investigate, weigh and decide.

A million of the people's money is about to be spent without any of that precaution which a business man takes before expending a thousand.

Why should this be so? There is no good and sufficient reason.

On the contrary, all experience teaches that we must conform to the rule, and observation confirms it by the disastrous results of ignoring it. The cities of Boston, New York and Chicago, by the employment of the most competent hydraulic engineers, have their supply of pure, wholesome water guaranteed, not only for the present, but for a generation to come. Their water questions were thoroughly investigated, and their water works were erected upon comprehensive plans, known to be based upon truly scientific principles.

Other cities have pursued a temporizing policy, with the results seen to-day in Philadelphia and this city.

It must be borne in mind that water is indispensable—its use is compulsory; if good, it is a blessing almost as free as air; if bad, a curse, involving pestilence, disease and death. Recent medical research is believed to have established as a fact, that cholera in its worst form and typhoid fever owe their rapid and sometimes irresistible spread to the presence of deleterious matter in the drinking water. How important then is the subject involving the health and lives of a quarter of a million people today; of a half million probably within twenty years. And this improvement is not one to be suspended like a mill or a factory, or to be superseded by a cessation of demand. It is to be permanent.

Extension it may and will need, and therein lies another necessity for the highest professional skill. These Water Works now to be located and already sadly needed, while they should be made adequate to the wants of this generation, must be so planned, as to admit of increase or extension, upon the original plan, without any abandonment or stoppage of the original works. To comprehend all these requirements a good hydraulic engineer is absolutely needed, and the best is the cheapest.

Let us have no purchases of ground for the location of water works before the engineering and chemical questions involved are even considered, much less decided.

Committees of Councils, although composed of good business men and judges of commercial values, are not more competent to decide upon these questions without professional advice, than to conduct the city's law business, or to attend the cases in the city hospital.

Give us the same advantages in locating our Water Works that every business man secures in conducting his important enterprises outside his own sphere of action, and employ at once a thoroughly competent hydraulic engineer. When he reports it will be time to consider the question of purchasing land for basins.

### ASA PACKER AS A SNEAK.

When ASA PACKER was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, the people of Pennsylvania were told that he was a high-minded, honorable gentleman—a self-made man, who by his own exertions had amassed a large fortune, and whose high standing in his party as a representative business man, would make him a suitable and popular standard bearer. His wealth was counted by millions, and his name had been honorably associated with the liberal endowment of an educational institution. It was not deemed strange that a man of this character, possessing withal a laudable ambition for official station, should be selected as a candidate for Governor by his fellow Democrats. But unfortunately his character, as given by his party friends, does not stand the test of scrutiny. He is perhaps worth peculiarly all that is claimed for him—$20,000,000—but his conduct in the matter of his Government taxes shows that he is neither liberal nor high minded. Nay, it proves that he is neither an honorable man nor a good citizen. A resident of Manch Chunk, his first assessment there on incomes was $32,500, which he paid. Not wishing to contibute his full share in support of the Government, and the discharge of the obligations incurred by the war, he takes lodgings at a second or third rate hotel in Philadelphia, and the next year escapes with a tax of $32! His next yearly assessment to the Government is only $8 95!! Some years he appears to have paid nothing at all!!! What a fearful record is this for a millionaire! It indicates the deepest moral turpitude. It stamps the man as mean, dishonest, and unpatriotic—because no honest man would shirk his just share of taxation, knowing that the money withheld by him would have to come out of the pockets of more honorable and patriotic men. It stamps him as a sneak if no worse, because his sole purpose in changing his residence was to dodge taxation, and in so doing he was morally if not legally, guilty of perjury.

Does anybody doubt that this is the character of ASA PACKER? It may be said that such conduct would be utterly inconsistent with his munificent gift to the Lehigh University; but this suggestion is met by the assertion that his donation was purely a selfish one, to further a land speculation. Be this as it may, the charge that he changed his residence for the purpose of defrauding the government is too well substantiated for successful refutation. Not only so, but the allegation will soon take the form of facts and figures, taken from the official records, and the voters of the State will have proof positive that ASA PACKER, with his $20,000,000 actively employed, declared that his income was less than that of a common clerk or mechanic! With such a stigma upon his character, what sincere man would believe him; what honest man would trust him? what patriotic man would vote for him?

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A ghastly lawsuit in San Francisco rested upon the date of the death of a man whose body was found in an advanced state of decomposition on the mountains. He had wandered off insane and perished of starvation, and meantime a $10,000 policy on his life had run out. The insurance company claimed that it took him five days to starve to death, and the widow that he died in four. The jury said the widow was right, and that the policy was good.

The Lady Superior of the Notre Dame Convent, at Montreal, has bought $20,000 worth of real estate at St. Albans, Vt., for the establishment of a boarding and day school. The northern portion of Vermont has become an active field of labor for the Catholics.

Of seventy New England spinsters who went to Oregon two years ago, all but one have been married. A terrible warning to maiden ladies contemplating a visit to that prosperous and fertile State.

The colored sculptress, Edmonia Lewis, was refused accommodations at a Syracuse hotel the other day. The landlord did not object to her color, as much as to her profession, being afraid she would chisel him out of the bill.

The *Nation* recurs to the Byron scandal to again condemn Mrs. Stowe for her share in it, even conceding the story to be "true," as claimed. It "improves the occasion" to refer to "that deep abhorrance of Mrs. Stowe's indiscretion—to me no worse term—displayed by certain papers who are themselves not over particular about what they print. We quote: "It is, we confess, exceedingly gratifying to us, both as philosophers and philanthropists, to find what a fine punishment is in store for the writer passed through this county in the month of August, who, on his way to Kansas. After visiting Kansas, he went east through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, to Eastern Pennsylvania, and he saw no better corn in any of the above named States than he saw in this county.

This is also a good country for wheat and oats. Forty bushels of wheat have been raised in the acre. Owing to the great amount of rain this season, the wheat crop is not as good as it otherwise would have been. Yet some of the farmers tell me their wheat is 20 bushels to the acre. The oats crop is very good. Improved farms sell from $20 to $50 per acre, mostly from $30 to $35. Unimproved prairies from $5 to $15 per acre; $8 to $12 are the usual prices. There is more timber in this county than in many portions of the State. A great many new farms have been opened this summer. There is one railroad finished through this county, the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. There will be another built next summer from some point on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad to Nebraska City. The Engineers are now selecting the route.

The population of this county is estimated at 15,000. For a new country we have very good schools. Tabor College, at Tabor, a village in the northern part of the county, is quite a flourishing institution. Both sexes are educated there. There is a good graded school in each place, and also one in Hamburg, on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, and schools are established all through the county. The various Christian denominations are represented in this county. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Campbellite, (or Christian) churches are represented in this town, and in other parts of the county.

This is a fine country for grapes. Apples, also, do well. The orchards are young, but there are some that are old enough to produce quite a quantity of fruit, and the fruit is very fine this year. All the small fruits do well.

There are very persons in your State that might improve their circumstances by coming to this new country, while lands are cheap, and investing their means. A small amount invested now in lands and improved will prove to be a wise step.

Stock of all kinds do well, and those that have the capital can make from fifty to one hundred per cent. in this business per annum. The water communication furnished by the Missouri river is another great advantage which this county possesses over counties in the interior of the State.

We say, then, to those looking westward, come to Fremont county, Iowa, and see it before purchasing elsewhere. Lands are advancing rapidly. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

### PERSONAL.

The little Princess Felicia, said to be the smallest girl of her age on the continent, is still the great sensation in Paris. She is only fifty centimetres high. On her arrival in Paris she was immediately taken to the Empress, who put her into her work-basket and carried her to the Emperor's room. The girl was placed on Napoleon's writing table, on which she promenaded and danced for a while, and closed the performance, to the great amusement of the Emperor, by turning a somersault. She is only seven years old, and the physicians who have examined her predict that she will yet grow about eight or ten centimetres, when she will be about two feet high.

A private letter from a Canadian gentleman to a friend in New York states that Prince Arthur, moved by the expressions of good will and friendship which the American newspapers have been pleased to utter, has resolved upon paying a visit to the States in the course of the winter.

Col. J. J. Byrne, formerly a pressman in the New York *Herald* office, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas.

Mr. Greeley is probably entitled to be considered a "temperance man." Yet he is not orthodox according to the standard set up by the Chicago Convention, for the *Tribune* says in regard to that body: "We doubt whether the formation of a temperance party in opposition to the political parties now in existence is either timely or practicable, and we cannot but regret that the wise counsels which were urged at the convention did not prevail."

The *Yale College Courant* announces that there is little probability that Prof. Northrop will accept the Presidency of the Alabama University, although he has not positively declined. It is a singular fact that the university buildings, valued at $250,000, the libraries and cabinets, were, in 1865, burned by a brigade of United States cavalry, under the command of General Croxton, a classmate of Prof. Northrop.

Mr. Longfellow had an awkward misadventure on his return to England from the Continent. He had been traveling about with a party which numbered sixteen persons, and included several ladies. When the party arrived at the London terminus there was not visible one of all their boxes. They were all without even a comb or a tooth brush. After an interval of a day or two the trunks were found quietly traveling through Belgium eastward. An English paper suggests that here would be a subject for a comic poem by the great American.

The Hon. James L. Wilson, who is spoken of as the successor of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, in answer to the question, would he be a candidate for the Senate, replied that he would not—that he did not wish to be counted among the contestants. When asked if he would not accept the position if elected to it by the General Assembly, he said: "Well, that is a horse of another color. But very few men would cast a position of that kind, coming in that unsolicited manner, behind them. Yet I do not desire any political position. I have been long from home, and am heartily tired and disgusted with political life in Washington, and now choose to remain with my family."

THE Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* states that the excitement at St. Louis, Gratiot County over the remarkable well recently discovered in that place continues unabated, and a large number of invalids are seeking relief there from their various diseases. The spring seems to be a mineral water of moderate power, well adapted for the treatment of rheumatism, and heavily charged with electricity. Knife blades held in the current for five minutes became so charged with magnetism that they readily lift a tenpenny nail and seem to retain the power of attraction.

### ASA PACKER'S TAX.

#### The Post Suspiciously Reticent.

Recently a number of German Republicans addressed the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, in regard to the allegation that Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had defrauded the Government of his income tax. He was informed that if he could show, by reliable documents, that the charge was untrue, and merely a political trick, a good many Republicans would vote the Democratic ticket, as they were tired of the corruption practiced in the Legislature, and disgusted with the method of conducting ournominations. The editor of the *Post* has kept mum, by which sign we must come to the conclusion that the charge of fraud on the income tax by Hon. Asa Packer is true to the letter. Can any honorable citizen vote for such a man?

CITIZEN.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### The Colfax Party and Mr. Seward—Observations of Choy Chew and Sing Man.

A San Francisco correspondent, under date of August 30th, states that the "Colfax party have *done* California pretty thoroughly, and have seen all that is worth seeing. Mrs. Colfax was indisposed, and had to stop to rest a day or two before returning to san Francisco. They propose to visit Oregon before coming home, but are yet in doubt as to this.

Mr. Seward was at Victoria, whence he intended going to Portland, Oregon. After visiting Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and possibly some other points, he will take a steamer to Manzanillo, where he will be received by a military escort sent from the city of Mexico by President Juarez, who will conduct him to the capital. They will pass through Colima, by the volcano now in fierce eruption for the first time in two hundred years, and will reach the City of Mexico from Manzanillo in about ten days. The Mexicans regard Mr. Seward, next to Juarez, as the chief defender of Mexican liberty against European intervention, and will extend to him a cordial welcome to the old palace of the Montezumas. From the Capital he will go to Vera Cruz, and from thence to New York *via* Havana or New Orleans.

Choy Chew and Sing Man have returned to San Francisco, and have been telling what they have seen on their recent trip through the Eastern States. They think Chicago is going to be a great city, owing to the rich farming lands by which it is surrounded, but they fear that the farmers are going to exhaust the land by their system of perpetual cropping without renewing. Choy Chew says the people are very liberal in Chicago, but not after the custom of California, therefore he thinks Chinese fancy goods would not sell so well there as in San Francisco. He says the ladies look at many things which they do not buy, and when they do purchase they want to buy below the price asked. On the whole, he thinks the Pacific States the best field for Chinese laborers and merchants, but in time many Chinamen may be employed in factories and on farms in the Eastern States. They found no Chinamen in Chicago, and only eighty in New York—these were all making a living, but nothing more. They are of the poorer class from Southern China, and are content with very little, which they earn by selling fruit, papers and such small things. They live much better than they could in China, but not so well as they could in California.

Choy Chew does not like Koopmanschap's Southern emigration scheme, and says he will not advise his country man to go South. The coolies have been badly treated in Peru and Cuba, and he fears that in the South, where they are expected to supply the place of slave labor, the same thing may happen to them. He does not think the negroes will trouble the Chinese, but is afraid to trust the late slaveholders against whose oppressions there would be no remedy.

### FROM SOUTHWESTERN IOWA

#### Its Agricultural Advantages and Inducements to Immigrants—Information for Pennsylvanians Who Have the Western Fever.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SIDNEY, IOWA, September 3, 1869.

As many of your readers will no doubt be traveling West this fall, to look for new homes, permit me to occupy a brief space in your valuable paper for in telling them a few of the many advantages which Southwestern Iowa possesses. I write from Sidney, the county seat of Fremont county. This is considered one of the finest counties in the State of Iowa. The prairie is more rolling than in many portions of the State. It is well watered. The Nishnabotany runs through the center of the county from north to south. There are many small streams that furnish excellent water for stock. There are many fine springs also, and water can be obtained in any place almost, by digging eighteen to forty feet deep. The soil of this county is peculiar. There seems to be no clay sub-soil. It is adapted to both extremes, wet and drought. This has been an unusually wet season, and yet the crops are good. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that I have never seen better corn any where than can be found in Fremont county this year, and I have been in all the best corn growing States of the Union. Potatoes are excellent and the yield will be enormous. Last year this portion of the West was comparatively dry, and yet they had good corn crops. The writer passed through this county in the month of August, on his way to Kansas. After visiting Kansas, he went east through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, to Eastern Pennsylvania, and he saw no better corn in any of the above named States than he saw in this county.

This is also a good country for wheat and oats. Forty bushels of wheat have been raised in the acre. Owing to the great amount of rain this season, the wheat crop is not as good as it otherwise would have been. Yet some of the farmers tell me their wheat is 20 bushels to the acre. The oats crop is very good. Improved farms sell from $20 to $50 per acre, mostly from $30 to $35. Unimproved prairies from $5 to $15 per acre; $8 to $12 are the usual prices. There is more timber in this county than in many portions of the State. A great many new farms have been opened this summer. There is one railroad finished through the county, the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. There will be another built next summer from some point on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad to Nebraska City. The Engineers are now selecting the route.

The population of this county is estimated at 15,000. For a new country we have very good schools. Tabor College, at Tabor, a village in the northern part of the county, is quite a flourishing institution. Both sexes are educated there. There is a good graded school in each place, and also one in Hamburg, on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, and schools are established all through the county. The various Christian denominations are represented in this county. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Campbellite, (or Christian) churches are represented in this town, and in other parts of the county.

This is a fine country for grapes. Apples, also, do well. The orchards are young, but there are some that are old enough to produce quite a quantity of fruit, and the fruit is very fine this year. All the small fruits do well.

There are very persons in your State that might improve their circumstances by coming to this new country, while lands are cheap, and investing their means. A small amount invested now in lands and improved will prove to be a wise step.

Stock of all kinds do well, and those that have the capital can make from fifty to one hundred per cent. in this business per annum. The water communication furnished by the Missouri river is another great advantage which this county possesses over counties in the interior of the State.

We say, then, to those looking westward, come to Fremont county, Iowa, and see it before purchasing elsewhere. Lands are advancing rapidly. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

### LATE SECRETARY RAWLINS.

#### His Last Utterances—His Love for the President and Anxious Wish for the Freedom of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1869.

On Sunday afternoon, having confirmed his faith in the teachings of Christianity by observing two of its most sacred forms—receiving baptism and partaking in the last sacrament of the Lord's Supper—General Rawlins expressed his relief and peace of mind on religious matters. After a few moments apparently wrapped in wondering thought over the vastness of eternity and the consolation of religion, he opened his eyes, and, noticing Postmaster General Cresswell standing by his bedside with an extreme sadness pictured upon his countenance, signified a wish to say something. Mr. Creswell drew close by the side of the helpless form and said:

"General, have you anything you wish to say to me?"

Making a feeble effort to raise himself, he replied, "Yes, I have something to say to you. I have not long to live. My days are fast passing away; but may God spare me to see the President. Give my love to the President. Tell him how I wished to see him. I have always tried to serve him faithfully. Tell him to go on in the Administration as he has begun. Give my love to the Ministers of the Cabinet. Tell each of them how I love them for their integrity, for their virtue, for their fearlessness in their duty. Tell them how I honor them all." Here General Rawlins made some effort to change his position.

Mr. Cresswell said: "General, do you feel easy?"

General Rawlins—I am comfortable, but something troubles me.

Mr. Creswell—It is the future comfort and protection of your family?

General Rawlins—Yes; that grieves me. I am poor in the world's goods. I have nothing to leave them to guard them against want. Could I survive I could take care of them, but who will take care of them when I am gone?

Mr. Cresswell—Do not grieve yourself about your family. They will be kindly cared for. They will be cared for by the nation.

General John E. Smith was also standing by the bedside. This officer entered the service in the 45th Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, in which General Rawlins was to take the majority, but at the solicitation of General Grant, as "offering better advantages," accepted a position as aide-de-camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant. After Mr. Creswell had given assurance of the care this notion would have for his family, Gen. Smith leaned over the bed and said, "The Army of the Tennessee, your comrades, General, will take care of the wife and children of their Adjutant. Will you allow them to do it?" General Rawlins shook his head three times—a habit familiar to all personally acquainted with him. He then closed his eyes, apparently feeling a great weight of anxiety removed from his mind. Here a few moments pause interrupted the conversation. Mr. Creswell soon broke the silence, saying: "General, is there anything more you would like to say?"

General Rawlins again opened his eyes, which now beamed with unusual brightness, and said, "Yes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba, poor, struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cubans. Cuba must be free. Every inhuman enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sister States. This republic is responsible for this. I am passing away, but you must see to this after this. We have been together; now, you must see to this."

The question of Cuba seemed to occupy a large share of the thoughts of General Rawlins in these last moments. He manifested great anxiety on this subject, as if one of his desires to prolong his life was to see Cuba freed from the galling yoke of Castilian pride and oppression. The statements that General Rawlins made some observations in relation to reconstruction are entirely incorrect, though he did, on a former occasion, express as another reason why he wished to live a little longer was to see the questions still agitating the country harmoniously settled, but the notes taken by Postmaster General Cresswell of these last utterances of General Rawlins, and of which the above is the substance, do not mention the subject of reconstruction at all. The conversation was confined to these things—his love for the President and his attachment towards his associate Ministers—all of whom he honored; second, provision for his family, and third, the independence of Cuba.

The earnestness of General Rawlins may be judged from the fact that he never failed at every Cabinet meeting to bring in the question. On one occasion he spoke with great vehemence. After he had finished he apologized to the President for his manner, saying, "I have been your adjutant, and I think you will excuse me for being earnest." The President promptly replied, "Certainly, and you are still my adjutant."


PASTILLES
OF
*Chlorate of Potash.*

Recommended for diseases of the Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Swelling of the Mouth, Scurvy Ulcerations, and all depraving affections.

They are stimulant and diuretic, giving a fine arterial color to the blood. They arrest, cure or prevent Mercurial Salivation, Inflammation of the Throat, Tongue or Gums.

Direc tions accompanying each box.

PREPARED BY
ALFRED J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 Sixth (St. Clair) St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. SARGENT'S
LIVER PILLS.

Are You Bilious?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Dyspeptic?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Troubled with Headache?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Habitually Costive?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Troubled with Liver Complaint?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Have You Jaundice?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Suffering from General Debility?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS?
Would You Give Tone to the Digestive Organs?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
For All Diseases of the Stomach or Liver
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

d*

S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
H. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELLS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, ZINC PAINT, POTTERS' AND PUTTY.

The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red label* on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *stencil* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the keg, in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. WWS*

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. B. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Pyrites. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less) than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, UNCONDITIONALLY AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as superiority of Color, Body and Working, and taking this Paint. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.

ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES ONSLOW,
Real Estate, Claim, Insurance Agent and Scriviner.
Office, with Alderman Butler, No. 116 WYLIE STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW TOMATOES.
1,000 cases NEW TOMATOES, choice quality.
For sale by BEYMER & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

1869 FOR THE 1869
Fall Trade.

*NEW GOODS,*
*NEW GOODS,*
*NEW GOODS.*

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street,
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE
EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF
*Black Alpacas,*
*Poplin Alpacas,*
*Poplins, Silks,*
SHAWLS
CHINTZES,
CALICOS, MUSLINS,
AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Flannels
*VERY CHEAP.*

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM
Water-Proof
SUIT,
A New Article, of which I am making
A SPECIALTY.

New Fall Goods,
JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,
VERY CHOICE STYLES.
WIDE DARK CHINTZES,
At 25 Cents Per Yard.
Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Black Mohair Lustres.
English, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Black, Brown and Mixed Water-Proof Cloth.
English Water-Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.
White, Red and Gray Flannels,
FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,
Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

W. W. KNOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR THE IMPROVED
*Buckeye Cider Mill,*
M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL,
AND
Eureka Fertilizer.
Being the Wholesale Agent for these articles appointed by the Manufacturers, I am prepared to furnish Dealers at Shop Prices.
The Improved Buckeye Cider Mill,
Besides being the best made Mill, has *THE ONLY PERFECT GRINDING PRINCIPLE* in existence. Beware of all imitations. Remember all the genuine Improved Buckeye Mills have the name
Warder, Mitchell & Co., Cast in the Frame
M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL.
We have sold over 500 of these Drills into Western Pennsylvania during the last three seasons. We earnestly recommend farmers to examine the M'Sherry Drill, before buying any other. Descriptive Catalogue furnished free by mail or at our store.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
W. W. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
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Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

NOTICE.
R. H. PALMER
Has removed the Straw and Millinery Department of his business to his old stand, 105 MARKET STREET.
He has room, at 84 WOOD STREET, will be continued and confined exclusively to the sale of FUR and WOOL HATS and CAPS, at Wholesale.

A NEW SENSATION.
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Carr, McCandless & Company,
94 WOOD STREET,
Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.
PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.
CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FULL STOCK OF
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES GENERALLY
Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine. d*

NEW GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
ARE NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF
Dress Goods, Shawls,
BLACK SILKS, TABLE LINENS, &c.
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between THOMAS FULTON and WILLIAM HOPPER, under the firm name of FULTON & HOPPER, Furniture Dealers, at No. 15 Smithfield street, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm are to be paid to Thomas Fulton, and all demands to be presented to him for settlement. THOMAS FULTON,
WM. C. HOPPER.
Pittsburgh, September 7, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The Firm of BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEO. W. BOLLMAN and RALPH BAGALEY, under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, who are authorized to collect all accounts due and pay all claims against the firm. GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN L. BOYD,
RALPH BAGALEY,
WM. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Pittsburgh, August 21, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FOUNDRY Business we cheerfully recommend our late partners to the further patronage of the public.
JOHN L. BOYD,
WM. CAMPBELL, Jr.

PHŒNIX ROLL FOUNDRY.
Bollman & Bagaley,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Cor. Liberty and Twenty-fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.
We have this day admitted WM. L. PETTIT, as a Partner in our Business, to date from April 1st, 1869.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1867.

Ammunition!
I have in store and am constantly receiving a full assortment of all kinds of Ammunition, embracing the following articles:
Curtis & Harvy's Celebrated Powder;
Hazard Electric and Sporting Powder;
Dupont Sporting and Mining Powder.
These Powders are kept at the Magazine. All Orders for large quantities must be left the night before they are wanted, so as to insure delivery next day.
ELEY'S CAPS AND WADS.
A full assortment always on hand, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Metalic Cartridges.
Having been appointed Agent for the U. S. Cartridge Co.'s Cartridges, I am now prepared to fill Orders for large or small quantities, at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal to any in the market.
SHOT.
I have a full assortment of Tatham Bros. Celebrated New York Shot, which I offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Rates, put up in 25 and 5 pound Bags, all Numbers.
SMITH & WESSON'S
Celebrated Revolvers.
A Fine Assortment on hand, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
113 SMITHFIELD STREET

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.
FRESH IMPORTATION,
Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.
Velvets, Brussels,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c
The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
*Three-Plies, Ingrains,*
AND
COMMON CARPETS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED
OIL CLOTHS.
McCallum Bros.
51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,
*Floor Oil Cloths,*
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,

# The Daily Commercial.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

**Cordial Treatment of the Harvards—Causes of their Defeat—The Harvard Stroke—Charles Reade's Comments.**

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing the day after the race between the Harvard and Oxford crews, gives some interesting facts. He says: Whether Harvard was rowing a stroke or two more at one or another part of the course is not worthy material. The thing sadly material was that they rowed too many throughout, and rowed in a form which failed to apply perfectly the great power of the man to the speed of the boat. What will strike you in the English comments is their respectful and admiring tone toward the beaten crew. The truth is, Harvard surprised everybody by doing so well. Few judges of rowing have failed to see during practice. Among amateurs they had scarcely one admirer. Among watermen they were in more favor, perhaps because watermen were not sorry to disparage that incomparable Oxford style which one never sees in a professional crew. The professionals row with equal attention to the delicate points which make up power, but with slight attention to finish for its own sake. Missing the finish in front they seemed to believe somehow that the want of it implied the possession of those characteristics in which they are themselves strong. But they are strong not because of, but in spite of, their want of finish. Whatever the reasons they had, or many of them had, a genuine faith in the American crew. They proved their faith by works, taking the current odds on Oxford freely to the extent of their means. Kelley, defeated on Monday by Heenan for the championship, backed Harvard for a good deal of money, and to the last refused to hedge. He was sure of their winning. I heard a good deal of waterside opinion to the same effect. If it did not come from really knowing men, it came from some who ought to know. And you may be surprised to hear in what low ranks of society a kind of chivalrous feeling in behalf of "the foreigners" betrayed itself. The ragged wretch who held my horse the other night at the gate of the White House, assured me with tears in his eyes that Harvard was bound to win. "And I hope they will," said he, "They have come from I don't know how many thousand miles away to row this race, and it would be a mortal pity to see them lose it. I've stood a pot o' beer on 'em, Sir. It's all I could stand, but I can pay that if I lose." Ten minutes later, two charming English girls were almost repeating the man's words—not that they had a pot o' beer on Harvard, but they hoped and believed, nay, were sure, Harvard would win. Form lady's opinion on such matters, when she condescends to give it, is apt to be positive. And I could go on quoting testimony of this sort to the extent of English good will, some of which, and that the truest and most significant, I fear you would hardly believe. One of the most eminent of living English writers, himself an Oxford man, has been a hot partisan of Harvard. He wrote, asking leave to go and see them, and went daily this week. He invited them to visit him at Oxford, where he still keeps his Fellow's rooms. I am not sure but he wore Harvard colors the day of the race. And I have seen few Americans more chagrined at the result. Then, there is Mr. Hughes, also an Oxford man, from whom we long since learned to expect sympathy and friendship, and had it abundantly in this case. Harvard wrote, asking him to serve as referee. He answered that he would do his best to be impartial, and added, "I should like, and I hoped to see Oxford beaten, but what I do hope is to see your bow overlap the Oxford stern when you cross the winning line." He very nearly had his wish.

After comparing the two styles of rowing of the contestants, the correspondent asks "Will Harvard try again?" and answers, "Not this crew." He then says:

And I hope the coming crew will reconsider also the matter of diet. Milk may not be bad in itself. Fruit may not be bad in itself. But fruit and milk taken together must tax the stomach to digest. Men in active exercise and vigorous health will digest the two together, doubtless. They would digest tenpenny nails, very likely, as the ostrich is said to; but it would at least be an effort, and an effort is precisely what the stomach of a man in training ought not to be asked to make. Richard H. Dana, in his amusing "Vacation Voyage" to Cuba, relates how he was warned to eat no fruit during the day. If he had so much as taken milk with his coffee in the morning. He who transgressed that rule died. In a Northern climate he does not die, but he goes in advance of death through the purgatory of dyspepsia, or he gets one of those ailments which a man in training ought to avoid. Let Simmons's case be a warning. So with the reckless drinking of water which went on in the Harvard crew to the very day of the race. It weakened them and lessened their chances. I don't believe in the old theory of tormenting men with raging thirst, but Harvard has gone to the other extreme. To state such mistakes is to indicate one other cause of their defeat. In this overtrained, enervated condition they were made to pull a stroke of forty-six to the minute. The crew does not live that could have kept it up steadily through the hard four miles and three-eights from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford did not try it. They can pull forty-six strokes a minute as well as Harvard; but they set themselves the task of rowing such a stroke as they could row from beginning to end of the race. Harvard made a push for the lead at the start, and got it, and held it gallantly for near two miles. To the Oxford men it seemed that the lead at the end of the race would be a better thing to have, and rowing with that view the lead at the end fell to them. Each crew had what it sought; but which sought the wisest? The contrast between the two crews in speed of stroke was not more striking than in regularity. Harvard rowed all the way from 36 to 46—rowed sometimes ten strokes at 46 and fell in ten hundredths to 36. A partially complete record shows more than 20 changes in 22 minutes. Oxford rowed never more than 40, unless perhaps on a single spurt, and never less than 38. Its stroke was scarcely changed perceptibly throughout.

Charles Reade gives his views of the Harvards as follows:

"It could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent I, an Oxford man, sympathize with your gallant fellows. But I send you my observations.

"The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start, the water nearly ran over her.

"The crew were not in high condition, generally. I have long been of opinion on such matters, when she condescends to give it, is apt to be positive. And I could go on quoting testimony of this sort to the extent of English good will, some of which, and that the truest and most significant, I fear you would hardly believe. One of the most eminent of living English writers, himself an Oxford man, has been a hot partisan of Harvard. He wrote, asking leave to go and see them, and went daily this week. He invited them to visit him at Oxford, where he still keeps his Fellow's rooms. I am not sure but he wore Harvard colors the day of the race. And I have seen few Americans more chagrined at the result. Then, there is Mr. Hughes, also an Oxford man, from whom we long since learned to expect sympathy and friendship, and had it abundantly in this case. Harvard wrote, asking him to serve as referee. He answered that he would do his best to be impartial, and added, "I should like, and I hoped to see Oxford beaten, but what I do hope is to see your bow overlap the Oxford stern when you cross the winning line." He very nearly had his wish.

"The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start, the water nearly ran over her.

"The crew were not in high condition, generally. I have long been of opinion that it is a point on which they were touchy, and I could not approach it without offense. *Proof*: boil on Loring's neck, bloodless lips, epecially of Simmons, and a general want of that brightliness that results from high condition. They were, however, hard in muscle—harder than the Oxford crew, as was proved by the arrows on the day and for forty-eight hours previously.

"In the race, Oxford did not wait for them as they sometimes do for Cambridge, but pulled all they knew from the first. A little above Hammersmith Bridge they were distressed, but got second wind after words.

"The beautiful finish, as shown in practice, disappeared in the race, and little remained of their form but their true time, the quick advance of the arm, and the keen catch at first of the stroke, which by now won them the day so often. Harvard pulled the handsomer stroke of the two. N. B.—In feeling, just the reverse.

"The ridiculous theory of the London press is answered by this, the Harvard kept the same form in practice and in the struggle. Oxford did not.

"These remarks are at your service. I think you may rely upon their accuracy. As to the dip forward of boat, my opinion was shared to the full by a distinguished oarsman, with whom I compared notes in the interval and her behavior in sight.

"Yours, very sincerely,

"CHARLES READE.

"LONDON, August 28."

I am none the less glad to have this brief comment from Mr. Reade, with his leave to print it, because on several points his opinion is hostile to mine. It would not become me to discuss a letter written in such a spirit, nor need I say anything about the weight of his judgment in rowing matters. The author of the healthy chapters in "Hard Cash" is sure to be listened to with deference, and what he urges on one or two controverted points will be read by Harvard men with peculiar pleasure; though I don't know why I say Harvard men only. For the purposes of this race, every American is a Harvard man; since, spite of their modest disclaimer, they were, and will always be thought an American Four, of whom Americans have every right to be proud.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The opinions of the London press may be briefly summed up as follows: The *Times* says: "Good as the race was, we need not hesitate to admit that it would have been still better if the American crew had not been manifestly inferior to the English in a point where their inferiority was most conspicuous, and, indeed, only to be expected—the steering." The *Telegraph* believes "that if the Americans had been trained upon the Isis, they would have brought their boat home stem and stern with the Oxford, or perhaps even ahead of her. Slightly inferior in bodily training as they were shown to be by the superior lung condition of Oxford after the last stroke had been draw:, they have proved themselves strong, lasting, resolute and accomplished rowers; and their University and native country may be proud of such proper men. The University which numbers alumni like the four who rowed yesterday does not need the help of centuries to become renowned." The *News* observes: "There has never been a contest, since contests began in this struggling world, in which there has been so much good feeling, nay, such warm and affectionate feeling for the vanquished men. Their undying pluck, and the gallant way in which they fought the battle out, even when the fates had virtually decided it against them, was on every tongue." The *Star* says: "It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the causes of their failure. Their powers of endurance were manifestly not so great as that of their opponents; their stroke was irregular, and their steering was far from being as perfect as it might have been. This much was sufficiently obvious to the professional eye." The *Standard* defends the Harvard coxswain as follows: "After Hammersmith the bow side of the Harvard crew were far too strong for the stroke side, and this, coupled with a wind on the quarter, brought the boat in towards the Oxonians, and necessitated a frequent use of the rudder; we expect to hear to-day the defeat of Harvard is due to bad steering, in fact, we heard this repeated frequently by gentlemen on their return home yesterday. But something must be blamed, and if the crew cannot honestly be the culprits, the poor coxswain is the scapegoat. If we consider that he never steered before he came over here, that he has never steered in a race, and that the coaching of the crew was deputed to him as a regular duty, with strange surroundings, we must declare that he has acquitted himself well, and that all the lost by his wide detour at the Soap Works was amply balanced by his admirable course from the start to that point." The *Spectator* says: "Oxford won by weight (they averaged 26 pounds more than their antagonists), and by a steady stroke which never flagged or changed. The Harvard boat was badly steered, and their time was defective, No. 2 always dipping his oar before stroke. The race was rowed in 22 minutes 17 seconds, a good time for a four-oar. It is reported in every direction that the Harvard crew trained on milk, vegetables, and fruit, and great surprise is expressed that they should have been so nearly successful." *Bell's Life* says that a more magnificent race for the first two miles it has never been our lot to witness, and we scarcely know to which side we ought to award the higher praise—to the winners for their splendid exhibition of form, style, and powerful endurance, or to the losers for the indomitable pluck and unwavering resolution they displayed throughout the whole of this trying struggle. That the best crew won, and won fairly on its merits, we think there can be no two options, and it is equally certain that the victory was a triumph of good form and good style, over superior physical strength less scientifically applied. From the first, as our readers are well aware, we never anticipated any different result, but, at the same time, we must candidly confess that the really good fight the Harvard men made of it took us completely by surprise.


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This Machinery is of the best quality and make, and consists in part of 160 Milling Machines, including a proportion of Index and Universal Milling Machines, 50 Engine Lathes, 30 Hand Lathes, 15 Screw Machines, Drop & Sharp Presses, a large number of Drill Presses, Power Press, Drop & Tilt Hammers, Barrel Machinery of all kinds, Wood Working Machinery, &c., comprising over 500 lots, which will be sold in lots of 25 each. Main Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys; 160 Horse Engine, two Boilers.

Catalogues will be ready the 16th of September, and sent by mail on application to

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SEALED BIDS

Will be received for the

Redemption of One Million Dollars

OF THE LOAN OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DUE JULY 1st, 1870,

Until 12 o'clock, M., October 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa., and indorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State,

J. P. HARTRANFT, Auditor General,

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.

CHOCOLATES—250 BOXES BAKER'S and Webb & Trombly's assorted Chocolates, for sale by REYMER & BROS.

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Parents seeking a School where their sons and daughters will be carefully and tenderly instructed and educated, so as to prepare them, as soon as consistent with health of body and mind, for the duties and responsibilities of life, are respectfully requested to examine the claims of this School. The Principal, who was formerly editor of the *Gazette* of this city, is well known to many esteemed citizens, several of whom advised him, on his return from a two years' sojourn in Europe, to resume his profession of teaching. This he decided to do, the rather as he could thus best attain what he much desired—an opportunity to take charge of the education of his own children, in the School Room as well as at home.

For statement of the system of instruction synopsis of the course in the primary, intermediate and senior classes of the English, Classical and Scientific departments, forms, testimonials, etc., see Circular, which will be mailed on application to the Principal, who may also be seen at the School, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market, during the first week of September, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Circulars may also be had at the American Bank, 80 Fourth avenue; Marcus, Gide & Co.'s, Market street, and Macrum & Carlisle's, Fifth ave. TTHs

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FEMALE SEMINARY

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence MONDAY, September 13th. Miss EMMA E. HAZLETT, A. DAVIS, Principal; Miss EMMA E. HAZLETT, Associate Principal.

Professor ECKERT has charge of the Musical Department.

Circulars giving particulars may be obtained at the principal Book stores in both cities.

Referring to Circulars it will be seen that all the ornamental as well as solid branches of a thorough education will be taught.

Miss DAVIS will be in attendance at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 o'clock each day. MWF

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The Fall Term of this School begins SEPTEMBER 6TH. Now open in its new Rooms, 293 LIBERTY STREET, (Keystone Bank Building).

Applications for additional pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.

Persons having Sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,

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WILL OPEN A SCHOOL

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At the Rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair).

Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information relating to the School may be obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 7, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING MILLER STREET,

From Center avenue to Reed street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOARDWALK ON BROAD STREET,

(East Liberty), from the Frankstown road to Highland avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, September 14th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 4, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING BLUFF STREET,

From Cooper to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 11, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

### THE LATE JAMES MARSHALL.

**Testimonials of Respect and Condolence.**

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association of the Banks of this city, held September 10th, 1869, the following resolutions on the death of James Marshall, Esq., were adopted:

WHEREAS, By an inscrutable dispensation of Providence, JAMES MARSHALL, President of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, has been suddenly removed from among us, thus reminding us "That in the midst of life we are in death;" and

WHEREAS, It is due to his worth and character that we should leave upon the records of the association some tribute to his memory; therefore,

*Resolved*, That by the death of our friend and colleague, the Clearing House Association has lost a member, whose unblemished commercial honor, and financial knowledge, was respected both at home and abroad; his excellent judgment, stern integrity, and sterling force of character were guarantees to a confiding public that the important trusts which came under his care or direction, could not fail to be safe and successful; and the management of these trusts bore testimony to the soundness of public confidence.

*Resolved*, That by the demise of this worthy citizen, it is not alone organizations of commerce and public trusts that will suffer from his loss; these as well, but in the family circle that cannot be filled—there are broken links in the social chain which no will unite no more.

*Resolved*, That the tender to his family our cordial sympathy for this unexpected and very sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish them with a copy of these proceedings and that the same be published in the papers of the city, and also engrossed on the minutes of the Association.

Attest: JOHN HARPER, President.

H. M. CUST, Secretary.

### MANSFIELD CEMENT AND LIME COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mansfield Coal and Lime Company, held on Friday, September 9th, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board has learned with the most profound sorrow and regret of the sudden decease of our late President, James Marshall,

*Resolved*, That in his death this Board, in common with the entire community among which he has taken so active a part for nearly a half century, has sustained an irreparable loss.

*Resolved*, That in token of our respect to his memory this Board and the officers of the Company will attend the funeral in a body, and that the business of the Company be suspended until after the funeral.

*Ordered*, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family of the deceased and publish them in the daily papers.

WM. P. SHINN,
*Secretary.*

### THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT BANK.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held at the banking house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Almighty, to remove suddenly from our midst our beloved associate and President, James Marshall, who had occupied the position faithfully for over thirty years, imparting unexampled confidence in the institution over which he presided; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in his death, this bank has met with an irreparable loss, we a genial friend, and the community an honored citizen and public spirited man;

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the sorrow-stricken family of deceased in this the hour of their affliction.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and published in the daily papers.

### The Humboldt Memorial—Ladies' Tribune—The Orations, &c.

The committee in charge have concluded to build a Tribune for the accommodation of ladies desiring to witness the memorial proceedings at next Tuesday's festival. They are enabled to do this through the liberality of Messrs. William Boyd & Son, the widely known and highly esteemed builders and contractors of Allegheny City, who have generously agreed to furnish all the necessary lumber for the platform, speakers' stand, and the Tribune. Mr. Chas. Ivey, the accomplished engineer of the park improvement, is making the designs to-day, and will attend to the erection of the structures necessary. Gas will be used by Col. Swearingen, for ladies only, admitting them to the stand.

It has been decided to hold the orations on the monument ground, as the entire proceedings, the dedicatory symphony, the Masonic ceremonies, the English and German orations, the vocal music and the benediction, can be kept within a limit not much exceeding two hours. This will give sufficient time to allow the re-forming of the procession, its embarkation in the great special train, and its arrival at Mitvale Station and the Volksfest Grounds in good season.

By request of the Deputy Grand Master, we would state that the Masonic dress on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Humboldt Monument, will be black silk hat, black dress, white gloves, and white aprons. Officers of lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons.

Captain C. W. Batchelor has been chosen Chief Marshal of the Masonic portion of the procession, and will give direction to the Masonic ceremonies on the interesting occasion.

### Sought an Interview.

Yesterday at noon, Julia Fitzgerald, whose name is notorious in police circles, visited the residence of the Bishop of the Catholic Cathedral, and desired an interview with His Highness, with a view, no doubt, of confessing her numerous sins. The person who received Julia was under the impression that she had been practicing the hand and elbow exercise in light gymnastics with the assistance of a glass and bottle, and believing her not to be in a fit condition to see the Bishop was informed that her desire could not be gratified at that particular time. Her stay at the door being deemed unnecessarily long, she also learned to her that her presence was entirely objectionable and her hasty departure would be satisfactory. This gentle reminder had no effect whatever, and Julia remained immovable as a statue. A policeman was then called and acquainted with the facts. Julia immediately stated that she had lost a bottle in the house and that she would not leave until the property was recovered. Argument and persuasion was useless, the officer took her into custody and after considerable trouble, wear and tear of clothing, she was safely locked up in the lock-up, whence she will be taken to jail this morning.

### Health of the City.

Dr. William Snively, M. D. Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-eight deaths in the city during the week ending September 4th, of which ten were adults and eighteen children. The report shows a decided falling off over the report for the previous month. The diseases are stated as follows: Scarlatina, one, anemia, two; epilepsy, one; dropsy, one; endocarditis, one; marasmus, two; enteritis, two; diarrhœa, one; cholera infantum, four; peritonitis, one; inflammation of bowels, one; typhoid fever, two; scarlet fever, two; bronchitis, one, pneumonia, two; tuberculosis, one; still-born, three. Of the above there were: Under one year, eight; one to two, four; two to five, five; from five to ten, one; from fifteen to twenty, one; from thirty to forty, one; from forty to fifty, three; from fifty to sixty, three. Males, fourteen; females, nine. White, twenty-six; colored, two. Total, twenty-eight.

### A Good Natured Prisoner.

The Williamsport *Standard* says: "An officer started from Pittsburgh on Monday or two since with a prisoner for trial at the United States Court, now in session in this city, and when the train stopped at Altoona, the officer and the prisoner got out, leaving the latter in charge left it, to get something suitable for keeping the machinery of the "inner man" in running order; when the train started the officer was not on board, but the prisoner was, and came on to Williamsport, without further assistance and placed himself in more careful hands. The officer followed in the next train, and was somewhat surprised, no doubt, at finding things in proper order on his arrival. The excuse given by the officer was that he had partaken too freely of the Altoona supper to admit of him making railroad time, under this particular juncture. The officer was Col. James M. Byers and the prisoner Richard Breen.

### The Dollar Savings Bank.

George Albree, Esq., who has been President of this sterling and successful institution ever since its organization in 1855, tendered his resignation in August to take effect on the first of October. At a recent meeting of the Board, James Herdman, Esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy, and is now at the head of the institution. A new election will be held in January next. Of the outgoing President it may justly be said that his name and influence and ability largely served to render the bank so useful to the community and so profitable to those interested in it. It is now one of the strongest monetary institutions in the State, and its affairs will be managed with the same care and fidelity in the future as in the past.

### The Late James Marshall—The Cause of His Death.

The sudden demise of the late James Marshall, Esq., and the fact that he had complained of oppression in the region of the chest, led to the conclusion that death resulted from heart disease. We learned yesterday that Dr. Dickson, after a careful examination of the symptoms, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by congestion of the lungs. Mr. Marshall had taken cold from getting wet a day or two before, and this circumstance was doubtless the primary cause of the attack. His funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence, Stockton avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE THEFT.—Robert Houston had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Hezekiah Leyvis. The parties are colored, and a day or two ago, while passing through Allegheny City in the vicinity of Butcher's run, Leyvis lost a pocket book containing $18. Leyvis had become oblivious from drink, and when he returned to consciousness his companion was gone, as was also the $18. He watched for him and learning his whereabouts made information against him for larceny. Officer Ruch and Rives arrested him, and on searching him in the lock-up found not be gratified in that particular time. Her stay at the door being deemed unnecessarily long, she also learned to her that her presence was entirely objectionable and her hasty departure would be satisfactory. This gentle reminder had no effect whatever, and Julia remained immovable as a statue. A policeman was then called and acquainted with the facts. Julia immediately stated that she had lost a bottle in the house and that she would not leave until the property was recovered. Argument and persuasion was useless, the officer took her into custody and after considerable trouble, wear and tear of clothing, she was safely locked up in the lock-up, whence she will be taken to jail this morning.

SABBATH REMEDY.—During Thursday night the stable attached to the premises of Mr. John Herron, in the Eighteenth ward, was entered by thieves and a set of carriage harness, silver mounted, one silver mounted riding bridle, two blind wagon bridles, one hitching strap and a horse collar carried off. The direction taken by the thieves has not yet been ascertained.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—Yesterday morning Officer Peter Dressler discovered a man, whose honesty is a question of doubt, trying to sell the cape of an overcoat for fifty cents. The officer arrested him and placed him in the lock-up, where he remained until an owner for the cape is secured, or he satisfies the officer how he came by it.

DEDICATION TO-MORROW.—The Presbyterian Church at Bellefield, Fifth avenue, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Paxton will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. W. Eels in the evening. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to the public.

REPAIRS.—The First Methodist Church edifice, Fifth avenue, (Rev. A. Clark's,) is undergoing repairs, and will not be open for service to-morrow.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### The Libel Suit.

**Crim'nal Court—Judge Mellon.**

On the opening of Court yesterday morning the libel case of J. H. O'Neill vs. Daniel O'Neill and A. W. Loomis was resumed.

The prosecutor offered evidence to show that the defendants were proprietors and publishers of the *Daily Dispatch*.

Mr. Frank P. Case, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Daily Republic*, testified that he was formerly an employee of the *Dispatch* and that he thought the circulation of the *Dispatch* was about six or seven thousand.

Major A. M. Brown offered in defense the entire report published in the *Dispatch*.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected on the ground that it was not relevant testimony. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Hampton offered the report of the court proceedings in the Pollock libel case, which was published in the *Dispatch* on the day preceding the publication. Objected to by the counsel for the prosecution.

The defense then offered in evidence the docket of the District Court to show that Daniel O'Neill had obtained judgment against J. H. O'Neill for one thousand dollars.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected to this.

Mr. Hampton then offered the original papers in the O'Neill libel suit to show that they were published in the *Dispatch* was correct.

This was objected to by Mr. Swartzwelder, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Hampton then offered to prove justification.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Hampton moved the Court to withdraw the testimony contained in the report as published in the *Dispatch* and that the same be stricken out. Overruled.

Mr. Hampton then addressed the jury for the defense. He claimed that this was a frivolous charge and not worthy of occupying the time and attention of the jury. This was a "spite action." The libel charged against a man must have a tendency to injure a man's reputation. The speaker claimed that the indictment had suppressed portions of the article that should be published. He admitted he claimed that an editor had a right to publish a fair report of a judicial conference, speeches and what the Judge said, and also to publish fair comments. This was a right guaranteed by the constitution, and the press could criticise the legislature and all branches of government.

The speaker exhibited a paper. He would not say what paper it was. It contained a pleading in the case of Pollock against the State, he would not say which one. That official was represented as standing in front of the Penitentiary with a sledge hammer with which he had just knocked open the door, and convicts in striped clothes were pouring out. On the back of one was the word "murderer," on another "forger," on another "perjurer," and all had pardons in their hands and it was arranged so as to be a fair inference that they would all vote for him at the coming election. What a gross libel this was. The idea of putting a head on the men four times as large as it ought to be! There was no use to say anything; those newspaper men would take liberties.

Mr. Swartzwelder asked to see the paper, but Mr. Hampton asked him if he wished to prepare another libel suit, laughing.

Mr. Swartzwelder then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He referred to one or two legal authorities to show that the defendants had no right to make comments upon a trial while a case was pending, the conduct of the prosecutor. In one case cited, where the word "fudge" had been used, it was left to the jury to say whether that was meant for the purpose of argument or to aspersethe character of the prosecutor.

Judge Mellon then charged the jury, stating the law of libel. His Honor said that the jury were to consider in case and determine whether the article was written in a spirit of malice to injure the prosecutor. The jury were instructed to return a sealed verdict this morning.

TRUE BILLS.

The following true bills were returned by the Grand Jury:

Assault and battery—Wm. Greene, Bernard Marks, John Bowers, Patrick Daly.

Selling liquor on Sunday—J. Goethiman, Wm. Fehnhardt, Wm. Einstein.

Keeping a ferocious dog—John Keyser.

Keeping a nuisance—Mary Ann Kirk.

### South Pittsburgh Council.

September 10th, 1869, an adjourned meeting of Council was held in Esquire Barker's office. Present: Messrs. Humphreys, Kinu, Brown and Sisenogold, Burgess Roberts in the chair. The minutes of adjourned session of September 7th were read and approved.

Council proceeded to consider bids for the reroofing of Oceanic street, corner Penn First and Third streets. After examining a profile and hearing explanations of the same by J. W. Patterson, Esq., Street Commissioner, the bid of Hastings and O'Neil, at $1 00 per yard, was accepted and the contract awarded.

The Regulator also presented a plan for a sewer to be constructed from Washington road along Saline street, to an outlet near the church